

TWO MILLION GARMENTS FOR EUROPE, IS PLEA

Two million garments are needed to clothe the children of central and eastern Europe, according to an appeal from the American Red Cross, following receipt of an appeal from Robert E. Olds, Red Cross commissioner in Europe.

Food is being supplied, Commissioner Olds stated, by the American Red Cross Administration, and medical care is being provided by the Red Cross medical units, but there is a lack of clothing, which can only be supplied by voluntary efforts of American women.

Greatest distress exists, it is pointed out, in Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Montenegro, Albania and among Russian refugee children scattered throughout Europe.

Country Club Elects.

FAIRMONT, Va., April 23.—The members of the Fairmont Country Club elected the following directors to serve for the ensuing year: Mrs. W. E. Conaway, Mrs. Louise Nichols, Brooks Fleming, Jr., A. Jackson Colborn, E. F. Hartley, Ernest Hutton, Roger L. Kingsland, James J. Watson, Floyd J. Patton, Samuel J. Brady, F. D. Penhagan, Edward V. Holbert, Brooks S. Hutchinson, John A. Clark, Jr., and Edwin Robinson.

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Review

—Of—

U. S. Grand Fleet

—By—

President Harding Hampton Roads

Thursday, April 28

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WIG WAGS

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Signaled By Tiller

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WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is a story to tell of an emergency and when Sam L. Rogers, Democrat, of North Carolina, resigned as Director of the Census a day or so ago he found himself somewhat in the same predicament as an old colored preacher he used to know down in the Old North State.

The resignation of Director Rogers was not demanded exactly, but the Administration rather strongly hinted there were a number of Republicans out of jobs and the position of census-taker was a good berth in Government jobs go. Rogers, as Director Rogers, who has practically completed the fourteenth decennial census, intended to leave on July 1, anyway, he informed Secretary of Commerce Hoover that he would get out of the way immediately.

Secretary Hoover, while praising the services of Mr. Rogers, accepted the resignation forthwith. In fact, Mr. Hoover had indicated it would help along the Administration if Rogers would get out and make way for some deserving Republican job hunter.

Later, Director Rogers talked of his resignation when a fellow-Democrat asked him how it came about. "Well," said Mr. Rogers, "I feel rather like the old colored preacher who had held down the sacred pulpit in a rural community for many years. On two consecutive Sundays he did not deliver a sermon so shortly thereafter one of his churchgoers met him on the highway and asked:

"Rev'rend, why ain't you preaching no mo' at de Mount Zion church?" "The old minister took off his hat, mopped his brow, scratched his head and finally replied: "Well, brother, fact is my deacons done filed my resignation for me."

Deacon Hoover has indirectly filed the resignation of Director Rogers, and thus the head of one more Democratic office holder falls into the Republican basket.

At that, however, both President Harding and Secretary Hoover paid compliment to the public services of Mr. Rogers. He had performed a rapid and efficient job as census-taker, and, remarkably to relate, it is promised there will actually be a refund to the Treasury out of the \$25,000,000 estimated and approved for the census. Mr. Rogers thinks \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 may be turned back by his successor and for once there will be no "deficiency appropriation" afterward.

Director Rogers left nine hundred and sixty tons of census records behind him. They are stored in Washington and regarded as invaluable. The census work is practically complete and census expert statistical organizations have accepted the data so far announced by the Census Bureau. At the peak of the census-taking work 90,000 employees in the field and in Washington were engaged. For the wind-up only a few thousand are now on the rolls.

Returning to dialect stories, that inimitable speller of yore—Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama—recently regaled the clockrooms with a moral on military and naval preparedness.

Down in Alabama, Heflin says, there was an old farmer who had a jug of "moonshine" safely stowed away in the hollow of a big stump on his farm. At regular and irregular intervals—according to the mood—the farmer was accustomed to go to this stump and take a good swing of the jug. One day our inebriated friend felt a great thirst coming on and hastened to the stump. He took a man's sized drink, waited a bit for it to assert its authority and then determined to take another before hiding the jug again. As he raised the jug to his lips once more, and heard the gurgle of alcoholic contents, the farmer also heard another voice—a hiss in the grass. There was beheld the upraised head of a spreading adder. Looking the snake squarely in the eye and refusing to budge an inch, the old farmer drank deep, put down the jug and addressed the reptile as follows:

BARB'S DAUGHTER WEDS "LILY LOVE"

Child of Joaquin Miller Married With Weird Ceremony In California.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—"Circles are circles from white heaven to hell. Perfection is knowledge that all is well, but the heart of him is good enough for me."

With these words on her lips, as "Juan" slipped a gold band on her fingers, Juanita Miller, daughter of the famous California bard, Joaquin Miller, wed this afternoon to John (or Ju) Miller, her "lily love," at her home, "the Heights."

The ceremony was conducted according to the old Druid customs, with a glamorous outdoor party, weird and dramatic. There was no best man and the bridesmaids were Indian dancing "maids." Juanita had originally planned the wedding for midnight in the glow of a full moon, but recently discovered that Indians worshipped the sun rather than the moon, hence the time of the ceremony was changed.

IN SCANT REGALIA. The scene of the wedding at "The Heights," which overlooks Oakland, five counties and seven cities, ideally seclusive, was in the woods surrounding her home. The air was brisk and slightly chilly, but Juanita in her scant wedding regalia was warmed by a huge Indian blanket draped

Graduate McCormick Medical College. Eyes Examined. Dr. CLAUDE S. SEMONES Eyesight Specialist (Formerly With Edwin M. Rice) 600-410 and 600-412, 15th and G Sts. N. W.

SCENES on the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, whose present comparative tranquility may give way to the bustle of an important transportation artery if the plans of representative Maryland and District of Columbia manufacturers and merchants are successful. Led by Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, Md. (lower right) and aided by the entire Maryland delegation to Congress, they are now seeking to retain the Navy Department coal-hauling contract as a sorely-needed aid to the development of this long dormant inland waterway.



—Photo by Greenwood & Anderson—

Life of C. and O. Canal Is Dependent on U. S. Navy's Coal Patronage

Older than the United States, a cradle of the great steam transportation systems of this country, but never itself exceptionally profitable financially, is the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to emerge from the silent tomb of millions of dollars of invested funds of three great commonwealths and the transportation dream of some of this country's greatest men to become an important factor in this nation's commercial and military warfare!

It will if the plans of its present operators, backed by representative commercial interests of Maryland and the District of Columbia and with the active support of the entire Maryland delegation to Congress, are realized. And the realization of this dream, which first came to George Washington, who surveyed its course from what is now the capital of this nation to Cumberland, Md., in 1784, depends largely on whether a contract with that government of which he was the first head, that has been the life-blood of the canal for more than twenty years, shall be continued.

INDUSTRY GROWTH TO AID. Of course the coal fields of the Cumberland region probably would continue the main reliance for freight, but the growth of manufacturing and the outlook for its future enlargement give promise of good cargoes of raw materials if not of finished products in the near future provided the facilities are obtained to handle them. That the canal can be effectively modernized to handle this trade there is no doubt, friends of the canal say, and they also point to the increase of industries in the vicinity of Washington as assurance that the day is not distant when the main problem of every transportation line—return hauls—will be decisively solved.

NAVY CONTRACT VITAL. The contract in question is for the transportation of coal from the Cumberland fields to the Navy proving grounds, at Indian Head, Md. About 100,000 tons of coal are transported by barge and mule each year to Washington—two-thirds of the annual coal movement in the canal—and of this 100,000 tons more than half is delivered to the Navy. Thus it is clearly seen how important is the continuation of this contract as an aid to the present ambitious plans for the commercial development of this waterway if not to its actual continuance in operation.

In the past there has been no vigorous attempt made by the railroad lines for whom the canal pointed the way to take this course of revenue. But this year there is. One railroad, the Pennsylvania, has offered a bid which is a few cents cheaper a ton than the rate for which the operators of the canal estimate the transportation cost. In fact, the Navy Department experts figure they can handle the coal they need by rail at a saving of between \$15,000 and \$17,000 annually. It is this argument of dollars and cents which the friends of the canal must overcome if its main support through many troublous years be not taken from it and their efforts for its rejuvenation placed in the bud.

THINK DENBY FAVORABLE. Arguments presenting the powerful historic and sentimental appeal for the canal as well as its commercial and military importance were presented by Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, Md., and other members of the Maryland delegation, in an interview with Secretary of the Navy Denby early last week. They came early in the interview, feeling that the Navy Department, quite likely, would modify its plans and continue to utilize the canal even if its coal from the Cumberland regions should cost a comparative trifle more as a result.

Secretary Denby, they said, promised an early decision in the matter and admitted that there was a strong historical and sentimental reason for encouraging the continued operation of the canal. He also acknowledged that this inland waterway would be of war-time value in the event of foreign congestion in the Eastern section of the country, as it had been in the recent war.

TAPS "NECK OF BOTTLE." The canal taps what was known as "The Neck of the Bottle" during the great freight congestion on the Eastern seaboard in the early days following America's entry in the great war. Not only did it offer a welcome and sorely needed auxiliary to the heavily burdened steam transportation lines, but it was of exceptional value in the transportation of coal because it could use for its short intrastate hauls coal tipples cars which were unfitted for interstate traffic.

So well was the canal's military importance realized by the Railroad Administration during these days of stress, that the Government detailed its most expert engineers to devise plans for its improvement and development. These tentative plans included the use of tractors instead of mules as motive power and the possibility of thus modernizing the facility

Sun, Elected President Of China, Won't Turn Down Job, Says Ma Soo

Mr. Ma Soo, publisher of The China Trade in New York, who was formerly private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when the latter was provisional president of the Republic of China, in an interview given to The Washington Times today, emphatically denied the rumor that Dr. Sun would not assume office as President of the Chinese Republic.

"There is absolutely no basis for the rumor that Dr. Sun is going to abandon the presidency after he has been elected by an overwhelming majority of the Constitutional Parliament in Canton," said Mr. Ma Soo, who went on to explain that the Chinese in this country are staunch supporters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his cause.

Dr. Sun never quits when he knows that he is in the right," continued Mr. Ma Soo: "during the ten years that he has been laboring to make firm the foundation of the Chinese Republic, he has never been known to have turned his back to any great task for the good of the Chinese people, once he set his hands to the plow." Mr. Ma Soo, told the representative of The Washington Times.

ADVOCATE OF PEACE. Dr. Sun is essentially a man of peace-loving and unselfish nature, in the opinion of Mr. Ma Soo; after he had accomplished the preliminary work in the first year of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun handed over the presidency to Yuan Shih-kai in order to bring about peace and unification in the country.

It is a significant fact to note in this connection that the same Parliament that elected Yuan in 1913 has now elected Dr. Sun as President of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Sun would be preposterous, therefore, to insinuate that Dr. Sun was elected by his own faction. He was chosen primarily by the members of the old Parliament now remained and elected in the first year of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun handed over the presidency to Yuan Shih-kai in order to bring about peace and unification in the country.

Of course conservatism in any country dies hard, Mr. Ma Soo continued, and pointed out the fact that the Parliament now functioning in Canton was the same that functioned in Peking at the election of Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 and decided on China entering into the war on the side of the allied countries in 1917. It was first arbitrarily dismissed by the autocratic will of Yuan Shih-kai because he wanted to make himself emperor.

When Yuan met his ignoble failure in the monarchical scheme and died, the country died hard, Mr. Ma Soo continued, and pointed out the fact that the Parliament now functioning in Canton was the same that functioned in Peking at the election of Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 and decided on China entering into the war on the side of the allied countries in 1917.

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